



Terrorism Act 2000

2000 CHAPTER 11

PART III

TERRORIST PROPERTY

Offences

15 Fund-raising.

- (1) A person commits an offence if he—
 - (a) invites another to provide money or other property, and
 - (b) intends that it should be used, or has reasonable cause to suspect that it may be used, for the purposes of terrorism.
- (2) A person commits an offence if he—
 - (a) receives money or other property, and
 - (b) intends that it should be used, or has reasonable cause to suspect that it may be used, for the purposes of terrorism.
- (3) A person commits an offence if he—
 - (a) provides money or other property, and
 - (b) knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that it will or may be used for the purposes of terrorism.
- (4) In this section a reference to the provision of money or other property is a reference to its being given, lent or otherwise made available, whether or not for consideration.

Additional law extracts and notes added by Chris Coverdale 19 / 3 / 2023

The Terrorism Act 2000 [TA2000] Section 1 defines terrorism as:

The use of firearms or explosives endangering life for a political or ideological cause.

Section 17 *A person commits an offence if he enters into or becomes concerned in an arrangement as a result of which money or other property is made available or is to be made available to another, and he knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that it will or may be used for the purposes of terrorism.*

Extracts from the Supreme Court ruling Regina ‘v’ Gul UKSC 64 (2013)

28. *“As a matter of ordinary language, the definition [of terrorism] ... would appear to extend to military or quasi-military activity aimed at bringing down a foreign government, even where that activity is approved officially or unofficially by the UK Government.”*

Extract from a report to Parliament (2012) by the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation

“The power to arrest under TA2000 section 14 and to hold for extended periods of detention prior to charge can in principle be used against anyone who, it is suspected, is or has been concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. Legitimately elected political figures...in the UK could quite lawfully be arrested under this power... More generally ... it can be used against anyone at any time.”

International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism 1999

Article 2 *Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out any ... act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.*

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Terrorist Financing Convention** (formally, the **International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism**) is a 1999 United Nations treaty designed to criminalize acts of financing acts of terrorism. The convention also seeks

to promote police and judicial co-operation to prevent, investigate and punish the financing of such acts. As of October 2018, the treaty has been ratified by 188 states; it is therefore one of the most successful anti-terrorism treaties in history.